Falconer, Sir Robert Alexander [memos, speeches, etc.] 1917-1918

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The Senate of the University at its session last night dealt with the matter of compulsory German in the University. The action of the Provincial Government in declaring that German should not be demanded in any of the courses required for Specialist certificates for the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes was heartily approved, and the necessary changes were made in the curriculum.

Students in certain advanced courses who are preparing for research in the Sciences will still require to know enough French and German to read the records of their subject in French and German periodicals and works of reference; since without a reading knowledge of these languages in many instances it would be impossible for them to find out for purposes of investigation what has already been discovered about particular portions of the subjects they are studying. This is especially so in the case of Chemistry. The English and American Chemical Societies however are now arranging for the publication of comprehensive works of reference in the English language, and the University has offered its fullest co-operation in this undertaking, believing it to be the most effective step yet take towards freeing the English speaking world from dependence on the language of its enemies. The study of the German language and piterature is no lobger required in any course in the university.

Falconer, Sir Robert Alexander [memos, speeches, etc.] 1917-1922

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No. 83. 1918.

BILL

An Act respecting the Use of the German Language in Ontario.

HIS MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as *The German Language Proscription Act, 1918.* Short title.

2. Notwithstanding anything in any general or special Act of this province, or in any charter or letters patent of incorporation, or other instrument of incorporation of any university, college, school or seminary of learning, or in the regulations of the Department of Education of this province, or in the curriculum of studies for candidates for admission to any profession or calling, the degrees, scholarships exhibitions, certificates, and diplomas of any such university, college, school or seminary of learning or of the Department of Education and admission to any such profession or calling shall be granted without reference to the standing of any scholar or candidate in the study of the German language, and after the 1st day of July, 1918, it shall be unlawful to place upon the course or curriculum for any such degree, certificate, scholarship or admission any book or other publication in the German language, or to require that such language shall be learned or taught as part of the course of study in any such university, college, school, or seminary of learning, or by the Department of Education, or at any examination for admission to any profession or calling. German not to be obligatory at examinations.

3. No person shall address any public meeting, or preach, or conduct divine service, or speak at a meeting of any municipal or school council or corporation, in the German language. Use of German at public gatherings prohibited.

4. No minute books, records, correspondence or other documents of any company, or corporation, or any municipal or school corporation, shall be written, or printed, or published in the German language. Not to be used in minutes, records, etc.

Not to be used in schools.

5. No teacher in any public, separate or high school, university, college, seminary of learning or private school, shall make use of the German language in addressing pupils or scholars, nor require, or advise, or recommend to any pupil or scholar, the study or perusal of any book or document in the German language.

Notices, etc., not to be printed in German.

6. No notice required to be given in writing by any general or special Act, or by by-law, or regulation passed, or made thereunder, shall be written, printed, or published in the German language.

Proceedings of municipal and school corporations not to be in German.

7. No municipal or school resolution, or by-law, or petition, and no assessment roll or other document required by law to be prepared by municipal or school officials, shall be written, printed or published in the German language.

Penalty.

8. Every person who violates any of the foregoing provisions of this Act shall incur a penalty of not less than $100 and not exceeding $1,000, to be recoverable by action by any person who may sue therefor, in the county or district court in the county or district in which the offence is committed, and every action for the recovery of such penalty shall be tried by a judge without a jury.

Cancellation of charter, etc.

9. Where the offence is committed by a corporation, and judgment is given against such corporation, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may revoke, cancel and annul any letters patent, charter or instrument of incorporation, issued in the Province of Ontario to such corporation.

No. 83.

4th Session, 14th Legislature,
8 George V, 1918.

BILL.

An Act respecting the Use of the German Language in Ontario.

1st Reading,	26th February,	1918.
2nd Reading,		1918.
3rd Reading,		1918.

Mr. Godfrey.

TORONTO:
Printed by A. T. Wilgress,
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

The war has now lasted so long and its conclusion is so indefinite that we must adjust ourselves to war conditions and get the best possible out of them, not only as long as the struggle lasts, but also with a view to the future which would be greatly affected by what we do now. Of course our first task is to leave nothing undone that will help to win the war. Education and training which are essential for these purposes have been and will be maintained in order that there may be a supply of medical men, chemists, and others in various technical callings , to most of whom exemption has been granted from combatant military service. Undoubtedly the war work, whether combatant or for auxiliary services, must bulk largely in the public mind, but we must also think of the young who are coming forward rapidly to take the place of those who are fighting to-day, and we must at the same time consider the future which they and we are to face. They must be educated for that future, which will require the finest training of head, heart and hand, if the country is to prove worthy of this generation which is dying to save it. Canada has been thrust out into a new world, and henceforth will come into competition with the leading nations. Our democracy, therefore, must be supplied with leaders who will be competent to direct its industrial, commercial, social, and educational affairs. This competency will depend upon the quality of the education that our young are receiving now and will enjoy in the near future and which must not be inferior to the best anywhere. From the growing boys and girls those with special aptitude should be selected and trained in order that they may be fitted each to do his or her part in the best

way and so as a whole to perform the diverse and manifold duties that our social wellbeing requires.

Several facts must be kept in mind. (a) The depletion occasioned by the war. Thousands will never return. Thousands more will be so wounded or otherwise changed in their purposes that they will not continue the work for which they were prepared in the school or in the university, and we cannot forget that there have been four years lost as regards the ordinary work of life. Undoubtedly the sacrifice and effort of these four years have brought us tremendous gain, but at the same time there has been a loss which can never be made up.

(b) Immigration. Even if there had been no war Canada would have required all the medical men, engineers, lawyers, clergymen, and teachers whom we were training, because commercial life by its large material inducements was drawing very many into its employment. In the future we shall face two kinds of development. The first will be our immigration from peoples who are akin to us speaking our own tongue with similar principles in life. These will not be of a professional class but will be highly intelligent individuals and families who will need professional guidance. Canada must supply that professional guidance. Secondly, there will be great commercial and industrial developments in Canada which has almost been discovered anew by the world. We shall require chemists, bacteriologists, biologists, botanists, metallurgists, geologists,- all classes of scientists who will be able to make the most industrially out of our undeveloped resources.

(c) The necessity for social improvement. It would be a disastrous blunder were the country to continue its attention to the conservation and development of our material resources and to do less than the best for the conservation of our human resources. The schools must be supplied with teachers of a constantly improving quality. They must be better and better equipped so that the youth of the country may be educated as well as possible. The demand for teachers and clergymen will probably be greatly increased after the war. Moreover, greater attention will be directed to public health, to the prevention and cure of diseases, bodily, mental and antisocial, by having trained advisors and directors in medicine and its allied services. The press also as one of the leading instruments for social betterment or the opposite will require more journalists then before who understand the economic, moral, industrial, commercial and political factors which enter into the life of a people.

The facts that have been mentioned make it urgent at the present time upon all right-thinking people to consider what they can do to support a movement for educational development not only in the schools but also in the colleges and universities. Last autumn the Premier of the Province, Sir William Hearst, issued an appeal to the young men and young women of the Province setting before them the necessity of using to the best possible advantage the resources of the Province, both human and material, stating that we must have leaders in every department of science, medical and applied, and even in other professions including teachers in school and college, and that we must have educated people if we are not to fall behind in the race; urging also on those who are in schools and who are preparing to enter the

universities that they should show their patriotic spirit by using every diligence in their work; that those who are looking forward to the universities enter upon their career with high purpose and that the young men should accomplish as mush as possible of their training before they are called to military service.

The place to be occupied by women in the direction of our public affairs is bound to be very great. They will bring with them a new idealism. They will supply many of the directors of varied public effort and on them rests equally as much as on the men the duty of developing a spirit among our people which will result in the highest possible education.

The various military activities of the University which are on a permanent basis have been continued through the summer months with nothing very important to report except in the case of the University Base Hospital.

The number of men who have enlisted from August 1, 1918, until as follows:

Naval Auxiliary of the Staff:			
Officers	[illegible]		
Ranks	[illegible]		
Naval Reserve of the Staff:			
Officers	[illegible]		
Ranks	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Engineers:			
Officers	[illegible]		
Ranks	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Quartermasters:			
Officers	[illegible]		
Ranks	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Signal Reserve:			
Officers	[illegible]		
Ranks	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Aviation:			
Officers	[illegible]		
Ranks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The number of fallen		[illegible]
Honors		[illegible]
Mentioned in dispatches		[illegible]
Wounded:		
Officers	[illegible]	
Ranks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prisoners and Missing:		
Officers	[illegible]	
Ranks	[illegible]	[illegible]

In view of a statement that is made in some quarters as to the unfair way conscription will work, and also that those who are from the educated classes do not undergo the same disabilities as those through lack of good commissions, it is interesting to observe that out of a little over 2000 graduates who are on active service and are in the ranks: out of 1814 undergraduates 72%, or over [illegible], are in the ranks, and that from the Faculty of Medicine out of 1[illegible], [illegible] are in the ranks. The students of the University, as a whole, [illegible] their share of service if [illegible] are most fitted to perform it.

The work of the Intermediate Depot at the C.O.T.C. has been [illegible] this summer than ever before. Their [illegible] fall, and they are [illegible] for [illegible] of trained junior officers, the majority of whom [illegible] the trained area. The following statistics will give a general idea of the work of the Depot:

Number of Temporary Commissions for Imperial Commissions	254
" " " " " " " Regular Royal Flying Corps	54
" " " " " " " Royal Naval Air Service	91
" [illegible] in C.E.F.	18
" " " [illegible]	17
" transferred to C.E.F. or private	12
" [illegible] or medically unfit	16
[illegible]	1
Present strength of Depot, (Sept. 9-, 1917)	185

The officers of the Depot are:

Major T. F. Hamilton, Officer Commanding
Captain A. A. Wallace, Second in Command
Lieutenant F.A.C.Fredis, Lieutenant J. F. Nethercott, and
Lieutenant T. F. Jamieson.

No. 67 Battery (University of Toronto) spent last winter at Exhibition Camp and in the spring moved to Petawawa Camp, where it has been all winter. The Commanding Officer was Captain Orde, B.A. of Trinity College, who has had a great deal of active service in France and Belgium. Under Captain Orde the Battery reached a high state of efficiency, but unfortunately his health has given way and it has been necessary for him to resign his position. The new Commanding Officer is Captain B. A. Cosby, of Trinity College and the Faculty of Applied Science. Captain Cosby has had a lengthened period of active service in France and the most trying conditions existing in Petawawa entitles him to this promotion.

The Provincial School of Infantry and the School of Gunnery for Military Division No. 2, at Camp Borden, which has been largely certificated by members of the University staff, have spent the summer at Camp Borden. During the coming winter they will again occupy quarters in the University.

After a long period of waiting due to the vicissitudes of war No. 1 Canadian General Hospital (University of Toronto) has arrived in England from Salonika and is under the command of Lt.-Colonel A. E. Henry, C.B.E., at Dartmouth in Devon. Two winters and two summers in Salonika tested the qualities of the Hospital very thoroughly and the staff stood the test with conspicuous success. Under trying circumstances due to the locality and the climate a large number of the staff were invalided

at one time or another, and it is a relief to ~~a large number of~~ their friends to know that now they are reunited again in England. The Hospital was asked by the authorities to undertake a particularly arduous duty which they performed to the satisfaction of those who sent them and of their patients, and the high esteem in which their work is held by the War Office is indicated by the conferring of the C.B. upon Colonel J. A. Roberts and D.S.O. upon Lt.-Colonel A. P. Henry.

Last winter an extremely promising piece of work was undertaken under the direction of Dr. H. A. Pottinger the Psychological Department in the way of the re-education of disabled returned soldiers. An account of its small beginning was given in "The Monthly" last spring. The work has expanded rapidly and has been taken over by the Canadian Hospitals Commission with Dr. Pott still in charge and has been transferred to much larger quarters in Hart House, where through the contributions of generous friends extensive apparatus has been prepared and a large number of soldiers have been treated during the summer. Most of the instructors are students of the University. Dr. Pott has been sent to England and France to study the newest methods in practice overseas.

Another department of educational work in connection with the returned soldiers has been placed under the direction of Professor H. E. T. Haultain of the Department of Mining Engineering. He has been made the vocational officer for Ontario.

The work of the Antitoxin Laboratory in the manufacture of tetanus antitoxin and other sera for the army has been continued uninterruptedly throughout the summer. The new Connaught Laboratories and farm, presented to the University by Colonel Albert A. Cooderham, which have made possible the largest development of this work will be formally opened by His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire on October 25.

The Women's Hospital Aux[illegible] Association, which has been [illegible] building, in the Bay Ridges [illegible] Sac Chapel [illegible], continued its work [illegible] during the summer, and [illegible] the Hospital is expected will be [illegible].

[illegible] the entire laboratories and grounds of the University were a busy place, [illegible] of the [illegible] of the buildings and [illegible] of [illegible] by the [illegible] Corps. Two of the three residences were [illegible] with the Pinto[illegible] Hall. Most of the Engineering Building and the Exhibition Hall [illegible] Convocation Hall were occupied by the School of Aeronautics in which cadets [illegible] the first six weeks of their training, after which they are transferred for practical work to one of the camps at [illegible], Leaside, Deseronto or Cape Norton.

University of Toronto
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

THE WAR EFFORT OF THE CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES

During the war the Canadian Universities have thrown themselves with great energy into a great variety of effort. Of graduates and undergraduates of Canadian Universities over 14,000 have already enlisted, of whom some 2,000 are undergraduates. More than 200 have fallen. The distribution of these enlistments covers East and West, the two Universities of the West having risen nobly to the call for men. Distinctions have come in large numbers to university men, both in the way of high commands and of rewards for special service. The university has had made an excellent offering, but there are thousands of graduates and undergraduates in the ranks, as might be expected in a great democracy such as that of the Dominion of Canada.

Large numbers of the staffs of the Universities have gone on active service, and most of them are employed in giving instruction. Medical work also has been carried through for which the universities were particularly well equipped. This is particularly manifest in the Teaching of Medicine. At least six of the Universities have had large or smaller hospitals, manned for the most part by their own staffs or graduates, and given additional support in that added by provision by the Government through the generosity of friends. Some of the smaller universities have had field ambulances. The record of the medical service has been particularly fine, not only in the character of the men sent out to the hospitals for women and men, but also in the scientific results that have been accomplished

by certain members of the staffs.

In the laboratories of the universities war work has been conducted for the Imperial and Dominion Governments. Investigations have been conducted in regard to munitions, explosives, and chemical possibilities. Antitoxins, typhoid, and other sera have been prepared in the university laboratories ensuring for the Canadian soldier good material and for the Government a great reduction in price.

Many buildings in the different universities have been set aside for military purposes, whether hospitals or barracks, or as in the University of Toronto for the Royal Flying Corps. The grounds around the universities have been turned into drilling grounds.

The members of the staffs of the universities have by lecturing and by writing done a great deal to explain the meaning of the war to their constituencies, and by this means as well as by the advocacy of the students who have enlisted the Universities have done a great deal to mould opinion with regard to the war throughout the country.

December 15th, 1917

The Board of Graduate Studies issues annually an announcement of the graduate courses offered by the University of Toronto and the regulations for graduate degrees in the Faculty of Arts and Medicine. In the Calendar of the Faculty of Applied Science the requirements for graduate degrees in that Faculty are set forth. The present bulletin, which is intended to supplement these announcements, affords prospective students further information with regard to what the University of Toronto has to offer in the way of laboratory and library facilities, and the standards and [illegible] in accordance with which the various departments direct their graduate work. It will be observed that reference is [illegible] to undergraduate studies also, the reason being that the [illegible] training which is greatly developed in the Faculty of Arts of this University leads up to and may even in some cases be a [illegible] part of the course towards a graduate degree.

[illegible] 26th, 1917

To the Undergraduates of the
University of Toronto,

I am glad to be able to send you a greeting at the opening of another academic year. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] I am sure will always remain with you.

President.

October 11th, 1917

To the Students of the

University of Toronto:

Again this year for the third time the British Red Cross is appealing to the Empire at large for support. As far as I am aware this is the only appeal for funds that the Mother Country makes. It is almost unnecessary for me to address to you a description of their humane work in this country of all, and about constituents also our own national charitable efforts. To relieve suffering is always a duty, but we are glad to take advantage of, and to recognize the sufferings of those who are giving their lives for our protection is a peculiarly privilege.

The British Red Cross gives help to all that [illegible] Mother Country, from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and the colonies. It takes no distinction, provided they are under our flag, and the relief that it has administered during the past three years is simply beyond description. British hearts out help. Only of us can forward the work only by our contributions. I am confident that we shall all be as generous as possible on this occasion.

President.

The war has made many things possible which were impossible before because vital matters are thrusting in on our attention. A victorious decision for which we have so often hoped is again deferred. The confusion of the world seems to increase. How will our civilisation emerge from this chaos ? Unless we all our ordinary political issues are of small account. Earnest people have no patience with part, concerns just now. The first resolve for us is that we must do all that in us lies to win the war. Though the day of victory seems to be far off we still believe that it will come, but not without all the effort that the Allies can put forth. How shall we Canadians come out of it ? With honour, as one people, our character strengthened, our resources economically used ? Or, disunited, blamed at not having done our share in the very end, and with our efforts wasted ? In self-respect we cannot contemplate.

But the war will come to an end some day. Then problems will await us only, less difficult than those we are facing now, and we shall need all the wisdom of the best men of a united people to solve them. The return of the soldiers, fitting them again into civil life, seeing that justice is done to permanent sufferers: the protection of land; the effective development of our resources in order that we may carry our load of debt: the putting forth of our people united in the path of progress:- the host of difficulties that arise out of such matters as these can be solved properly only by men who are not distracted by the lesser problems of party and so are able to give their whole thought and energy to the interests of the Dominion.

We need only one party in Dominion politics for the next few years,- the party of unselfish, far-sighted patriots who are with one mind and will intend to put a strong government in power and to keep it there as long as it guides us with clear direction and gives us sure, party-free, consistent and effective leadership in these difficult days. Such government we may I believe expect from the men whom Sir Robert Borden has called to his Cabinet.

R. L. Falconer

October 30th, 1917

[illegible] Fall, 1917

To the Students of the University:

[illegible] Vision,

I [illegible] an urgent request to secure as many students as possible who will take part in convocation [illegible] Friday and Saturday of the present week. [illegible] at least five hundred. I have asked Mr. C. C. Trent, President of the Students' Administrative Council [illegible] the position of the Council. I have also written to the list of each Department in the University [illegible] opportunity, lectures or [illegible] for students taking part in this celebration. Only [illegible] through [illegible] availability. I know that each student will [illegible] to [illegible] as a very [illegible] event, at the present time.

[illegible] this action the University will not be closed on Friday afternoon, which the Vision has recommended as a civic holiday, but I [illegible] the University [illegible] large [illegible] students in the local [illegible] on the [illegible].

President.

A year ago we were saying that when the next Commencement Day arrived, we should be able to look back upon victory and to setting ourselves to the tasks of peace; but I must again, and now for the fourth time, address those who will graduate in May under the cloud of war. Indeed there are here among you who are completing their courses after having been on active service at the front, soldier-students whom we have welcomed home, and whose service, along with that of our [illegible] who have gone forth to this war, has brought distinction to their university. In one way or another you have all I believe received a new and higher learning than your predecessors in the years that your education has been won in a new and keener atmosphere [illegible] purifying idea. I am confident that you will use what the University has given you at this time of unsurpassed sacrifice in the spirit of those of our graduates and your own fellow-students who have served their country and our imperishable [illegible] at the most exacting cost to themselves; and that as in war [illegible] in peace when it comes at home you will abundantly prove the worth of your training.

President.

December 21st., 1917

At a meeting of the Committee appointed to consider and report upon the establishment of courses for soldiers in active service overseas, there were present:

[illegible] Professor Ferguson

Principal [illegible] Professor Ewalt

Chancellor Fowler Dr. [illegible]

Dean Ferguson

Professor [illegible]

Professor [illegible]

[illegible] Canadian Universities and [illegible] general consent [illegible] meeting the [illegible].

[illegible] Chem. General Terms [illegible] England [illegible] of the work. It is essential [illegible] maintained. It is [illegible] that they will be recognized by the Canadian Universities and that soldiers who have

[illegible] these courses and passed the examinations set shall receive recognition for their work when they return to Canada.

The Committee of the Parliamentary [illegible] [illegible] the scheme [illegible] [illegible] to authorize the President to [illegible] [illegible] to co-operate with committees from other universities to ensure that the proposal may be made as [illegible] as possible.

[illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible]. [illegible]

December 4th, 1917

Dear Sir:

May we respectfully ask you to use your great influence in behalf of the Union Government during the present crisis. In doing so we are requesting you to make effective in your community the resolutions which have been passed by most of the official councils of the Churches of Canada which urged the formation of union government even before it was inaugurated. The Churches were among the first to recognise that in view of this supreme purpose party spirit and all lesser opinions and prejudices should disappear.

From the beginning of the war the Churches were quick to grasp the issues. These issues were: Shall human society be based upon morality or force ? Shall the nations observe international righteousness ? Shall the world grow better, or be filled with the terror of the mailed fist ? The clergy presented our case so clearly to their people that they became active in recruiting. How successful their efforts were is seen in the names of their best and bravest youth on their honour rolls.

Now again a similar question is being put to the Churches. Are these lads to have made their sacrifices for naught ? Are we by our votes to cry out to the world, "We have done enough, leave us alone that we may lay up much goods and take our ease "? Is this to be our gratitude for our cities not having been bombed, and for our farms not having been ravaged with fire and shell by a savage enemy ?

We cannot for very shame refuse to keep faith with our brave lads, those who sleep overseas and those who will return to ask us how we dealt with them. We must make their sacrifice effective. We

must save ourselves from betrayal of our trust. We call upon you as clergymen to use every effort in your Churches to secure support for the Union Government because we believe that only so is there assurance that Canada will continue to do her duty to her brave sons to her own people and to the world in its agony.

The publication of the memorandum of the late German Ambassador to London, Prince Lichnowsky, in which with bitter frankness he [illegible]

will be restored to it as cool and fresh then was sent brightness this their day it also.

University of Toronto
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

May 6th, 1918

Dear Sir:

At a meeting of the University Matriculation Board held on Friday, May 3rd, the following extract was read from a letter of President H. H. Cody to Dr. Smith:

"On one other point I would like to have information also. I have been sending information as to the standing of students who left the high schools and joined the army. I have had a great many enquiries since I came here from you as to whether they would not be entitled to consider their high school work here during demobilization, which is as you know likely to last for a considerable length of time. We might then be interested to know to what certificate they are entitled covering whatever portion of the work they might have done while at here. It would also be the course of study on broad lines so as to appreciate the general nature carried on in the province of Canada. It is possible that it will not be identical as to text-books, but we will see that it is equivalent both in material and in training. When the time arrives for dealing with the matter if it were possible to meet us in this connection we would be glad to have a representative of the Department of Education visit us so as to satisfy the Department as to the nature of the work done."

The University Matriculation Board while sympathetic to the proposal laid before Dr. Smith by President Cody recognized that according to the terms of their constitution it is impossible for them to accept or assess candidates of matriculation. This is a matter that is within the jurisdiction of the Senates of the Universities themselves. The Board, however, is of opinion that if there is an equivalent recognition of work done by the military overseas in the so-called final University, and the standards are such as those that are required at Cap Tormentine it would be possible to grant a matriculation certificate on the basis of work done overseas. As you are aware

the Universities have already agreed to co-operate with President Tory to the fullest ectent as far as concerns the regular collegiate and university work, which he hopes to undertake in the near future. Will you be kind enough to let me know the opinion of your Senate with regard to this matter in the immediate future, as we should send an answer to Dr. Tory ?

Yours sincerely,

President.

The third edition of "Varsity" is another tribute to the spirit and valour of our Toronto men. They have done their share in creating the fame of our "incomparable Canadian army." By discipline within and courage and resourcefulness in meeting the foe they have proved themselves to be soldiers who have never been surpassed in all the qualities noble and humane that win a people's admiration and who also have mastered the technique of war. Again we pay our profound respect to our Canadian army and by special mention to those who belong to this University.

Death is so frequent a messenger that our sympathy may seem at times to suffer a stay in the fulness of its flow, but that is only seeming, for the word of loss comes fresh to each father, mother, wife, sister, brother, and the news is borne with unfailing courage. To all those who have been bereaved by the passing of those who have fallen since the last issue of "Varsity" we wish to express the hope that they will not forget that the whole University grieves with them in their proud and fruitful sorrow.

Since the last issue of "Varsity Supplement" the modern world has changed with baffling rapidity. Almost every week Russia has presented fresh causes for anxiety and for the present at least she is to be counted out of the war, if indeed her action does not give positive aid to our enemies. Changes of great significance have been taking place within our home boundaries and those of our allies, the results of which will continue long after the

present war will have come to an end. There has been the incessant shifting of anxiety and hope as we have followed the course of the submarine campaign, the fluctuating operations on the various theatres of the war, and indications of domestic troubles among the central powers. The total effect of these activities is said by our leaders to be reassuring and in spite of much to discourage we have good reason for facing the future with hope.

One great fact , however, which outweighs all the disappointments, disaffections and defeats that can be put into the opposing scale, is the entrance of the United States into the war. At once a breach was made in the financial difficulties that were threatening to become an unsurmountable obstacle in our path to victory, the food situation was somewhat relieved, and an almost inexhaustible supply of men became available for the future. These contributions to our strength are of course of vital importance, but beyond and above them are the new relations which have been created between the members of the English-speaking families. The course of history during the past hundred years, often it must be confessed runing close to the brink of danger, has made us ready for a new understanding. For some time, a year ago or more, the possibility of a diversion of that course into a region of alienation filled most of us with disquietude, but that danger is all past, and from now on we recognise that as peoples with so much that is common in stock, history, literature, language, and moral attitude, we shall as allies endeavour to preserve the best of our inheritance against

the alarmingly efficient foe who would obliterate our systems of government and society if he could.

Especially on this continent shall we continue to realise the value of co-operation with our new ally. Already we have in this war received abundant signs of their goodwill, and again recently all Canadians have to acknowledge with deep gratitude the prompt, generous and remarkably effective help that our friends from Boston, New York, Washington, and other cities poured into desolated Halifax in the hour of her unspeakable calamity. Friendship will now be secure between us in our days and we hope for ever. To have deepened it is another of the unexpected results that was not planned by those who engineered the war.